BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1859. NO. 24.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN W. ELLIS.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Bladen, Columbus and Robeson.

☞ Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care.

Address, WHITEVILLE, N. C.
Jan. 7th, 1859. 19-6t*.

NEW YORK PURCHASING AGENCY.
W. M. LAPSLEY,
NO. 25 NASSAU STREET.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING PURCHASES IN New York of any articles, large or small, of use or luxury, from a Book to a Steam Engine, a Shawl to a Carpet, can have their orders filled promptly, and goods sent as directed at 5 per cent commission charged.

☞ Refers to G. L. Sampson, Cashier Long Island Bank; Messrs. Jno. Jewett & Sons, Hastings, Plimpton & Co., New York; J. D. Dameron, New Orleans.
Dec. 31, 1858. 18-8w

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—S-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 - 31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1858—29-1y.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

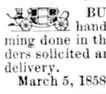
ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,



BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

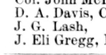
GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.



B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

NEW BOOKS FOR AGENTS.
SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

WANTED.—AN AGENT IN EVERY COUNTY to engage in the sale of THREE NEW WORKS, beautifully illustrated, entitled "MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY," giving a complete and reliable Biography of HENRY CLAY, his most able and important Speeches, and also fifteen Eulogies and Orations, delivered at Washington and other parts of the Union, on the occasion of his death—subscription price, $2 00; "THE LAND WE LIVE IN: OR, TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," price $3 50, and "HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE," containing over 1,000 large octavo pages; price $4 00. Circulars, giving full information, with Terms to Agents, sent on application. Address,
DUANE RULISON, Publisher,
No. 33 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 20. 51-6meow.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER,*" prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

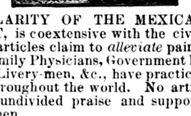
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m



THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.

RHEUMATISM

of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.

such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!

MR. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $1 00 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.

Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.

This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.

Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature, now in session, to pass an act authorizing the county Court of Duplin to levy a tax on the land owners of Goshen Swamp, in said county, of $2 per acre, for the purpose of canaling said swamp.
Dec. 7th 1858. 22-3tw

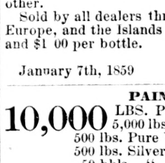
EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment: and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. MIDDLETON, } Executors.
EDWARD PEARSALL, }
January 19, 1859 22-3m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.



STOVES AND GRATES,

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED PATTERNS, ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.

THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 28-1w—7-6m

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABBE NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1859, at the Court House door in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C., I will offer for sale at public auction, *FIVE LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,* belonging to the estate of the late Dr. C. B. Whitehead. One of said Negroes is a good HOUSE CARPENTER, and young. One other, a good and experienced body-servant, and young. The others—a woman and two children. A credit of six months will be given, with interest from date, and bonds for the purchase money must be well secured with two securities, before the property is delivered. Also, on the same day, and at the same place, the *LIBRARY, a BUGGY, SULKY AND HARNESS,* and a number of other articles belonging to said deceased.

ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

FURTHER NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dr. Christopher B. Whitehead, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately. ROBERT B. CARR, Executor.
January 28th, 1859. 22-ts

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3-6m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

$50,000 REWARD.

The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.

☞ NOTICE. ☜
DUANE RULISON,

Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.

$800 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.

Will be distributed with every **1000 BOOKS.**

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.

Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.

Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.

For full particulars address,
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m *

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C. RAILROAD, 12 MILES WEST of GREENSBORO'.

REV. N. M. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.

THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next session will open on the 1st of February, in the new Brick building, recently purchased by the undersigned. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms, to accommodate 100 boarding pupils.

We shall have lectures and experiments in Natural Science by an experienced Instructor. Board and furnished rooms, with fire places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English Branches $6 to $15 per session. Languages and Ornamentals on reasonable terms. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The Proprietor, Teachers and Pupils, dwell together, and eat at the same table.

☞ Young Ladies of limited means will be credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it. Situations guaranteed to such.

For full information, address
REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.

For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or
H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, *December Term,* 1858.

John E. Barnes vs. James Freshwater, } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, James Freshwater, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. [127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

James A. Bunting, David E. Bunting, and others, *Ex Parte.* } Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity, for New Hanover county, in this cause, made at last Term. I shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th March next, (being Tuesday of Court week,) the following "certain tract of Land, situate in the county of New Hanover, containing 1,546 acres, lying on the head waters of Morgan's creek, called Erwin's branch, adjoining the lands of Daniel T. George, Obed Scott, Elizabeth Hanagan, John G. Mahn and others;" and being the same tract of land on which the late John Bunting lived at the time of his death.

TERMS.—One Hundred Dollars cash,—the residue at twelve months, under bond with approved security.

Given at Office, this 3d February, A. D. 1859.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Feb. 4, 1859—23-6w ☞ Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *In Equity.*
County of Brunswick.

Clerk and Master, Receiver of the Estate of S. B. Everett deceased.
vs.
Thomas C. McIlhenny, Thomas Cowan, Wm. H. Dudley, and Christopher Dudley, Executors of E. B. Dudley and Samuel Langdon.

WM. H. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN this case, and a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, is hereby notified that a Bill in Equity has been filed in the county of Brunswick in this case, and is now pending, and that if he does not appear at the next Term of said Court and answer to the same, judgment *pro confesso,* will be taken against him.

By order of Court.
S. D. THRUSTON,
C. & M. in Equity, Brunswick co.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, DAVID ELIJAH and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.

SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.

DAVID is slim built, knock kneed, black complexion, about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds.

ELIJAH is stout built, black complexion, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 180 lbs.

SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.

Richard Page, John Page, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1858.
ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John Page, is a non-resident of the State, or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
Jan. 14th, 1859. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 20-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—September Term, 1858.

Christopher McD. Humphrey, Susan Jane Henderson, Lewis E. Humphrey, John B. Humphrey, David J. Humphrey, Sarah A. Humphrey and Elizabeth J. Humphrey, vs. Lewis B. Humphrey, Executor of Lewis Humphrey, deceased. } Contested Will.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Bazel H. Humphrey, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of Lewis Humphrey, deceased, is a non-resident of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks consecutively, notifying the said Bazel H. Humphrey personally to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the first Monday in March next, and become a party thereto, or the Court will proceed to hear the case without respect to him.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Jan. 7, 1859. [19-6t—Pr. fee $5 62]

IN EQUITY—HORRY DISTRICT, S. C.

The Administratix of John Readmon, vs. Henry Hardy, et. al. } Bill to Marshal Assets and for Partition.

IT APPEARING to my satisfaction, that Mary E. Readmon, a party defendant to the above bill, resides beyond the jurisdiction of this Court: It is, on motion of Harllee & Walsh, complainants' Solicitors, ordered, that the said defendant do appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill aforesaid, within three months from the date of this publication, or an order pro confesso may be taken against her.

JNO. R. BEATTY, Comm. in Equity.
Commissioner's Office, Nov. 3, 1858. 12-eow3m

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jewing or telling that Negroe have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m.* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,342, for ten Shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the President and Directors of said Company, for a renewal of the same in the name of Edward Love.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Attorney for
J. Q. CROMARTIE.
Jan. 11, 1859. 20—6w*

TWO THOUSAND BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES.

1,000 BBLS. PINK-EYES—RED SKINS;
1,000 do. Yellow Pink-Eyes.
In store and for sale, at $3 per barrel, by
KEITH & FLANNER.
Jan. 11, 1859. 107-6t-20-w1m

AN ACT to aid in the Construction and Equipment of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.

SEC. 1. *

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1859.

The Length of the Session.

Our Legislature will probably adjourn about the 19th instant, after an unusually long session. Of the length of time occupied in doing the public business we do not complain. Common sense and common observation will convince any one that the members have no desire to protract the period of their absence from their homes and business. It is no position of profit, surely. There is hardly a man in either house to whom a lengthened stay at Raleigh is not an actual loss. No motive of pecuniary or personal advantage can be ascribed to those who oppose a precipitate adjournment. As a very intelligent gentleman, a member of the House of Commons, remarked to us some time since, he was willing to stay just as long as there was business to be done which ought to be done, and to give to the doing of it all the time which might be necessary to do it well—that is, to do it deliberately and understandingly, and he trusted that a similar feeling existed in the minds of all the members of the Legislature. He was right.

The questions coming before the General Assembly are of a far more critical and complicated character than formerly. When the State had little or nothing to do with works of internal improvement—few or no rival interests to reconcile or decide between, its duties were comparatively simple. When in 1848 the first general movement was made, it was comparatively easy to vote money, which could not immediately be expended, and which would not soon be required to be paid or provided for. But now, when pay-day has come or is coming, when taxation has been reached, when the cry for retrenchment on one hand and progress on the other comes up to assail those upon whom devolves the responsibility of reconciling the one with the other—of finding that middle course—that golden mean which leads to safety, now indeed is the period of difficulty, the time for anxious and careful consideration; for the present is the turning point, or, at least, a turning point which may give direction and character to much of our future progress as a State. There may be breakers ahead upon which a reckless progress would drive us, but there are also breakers astern for those who, situated as we are, would attempt to stand still, which, in this age of the world, means drifting rapidly backwards. Upon the present Legislature devolves the responsibility of meeting the situation as it exists. The Legislature is not to be blamed, but rather praised, for proceeding carefully, even slowly.

How much has been done, can afford no proper criterion by which to estimate the merits of a legislature; for it may mean how much evil as well as how much good? Quality, not quantity, is the thing; there may be more merit, certainly more advantage, in wisely refusing to do than in recklessly doing. We would ask the *Raleigh Register* and other opposition organs, what they think of the defeat of the Danville Connection—was not the refusal of the Legislature to charter the Danville Connection more to be commended,—the Register itself being judge—than would have been its consent to granting that connection. In the mass of all legislation, the little that is really well done outweighs in value the great volume that appears to be enacted only to be repealed by the next subsequent session. If this Legislature can wisely steer the middle course, can deliberately and thoughtfully do and refuse to do, all the time it may take for deliberation and thought will be well bestowed, and no one can attribute mercenary motives to men staying away from their families, their professions, or their business avocations, for a compensation really inadequate to reimburse them for their actual expenses in attending the session, much less for their losses in neglecting their business.

Nor will any cry about the amount of taxes be sufficient to arouse indignation against the General Assembly. If the people are made to feel that their taxes are necessary, and that they are levied in a uniform and equitable manner, they will never blame any set of Legislators for doing their duty. One of the objects of prime necessity is to maintain the honor and credit of the State—this is an object dear to the heart of every true citizen of the State. The framer of the tax-bill before the General Assembly had in view the providing of a sum fully adequate for this purpose, and for the further purpose of creating a sinking fund sufficient to liquidate the debt, as the several bonds fall due. This, we think, is also right and good policy. The Legislature think it right, and meet the responsibility which a fearless discharge of their duty involves. Will any capital be successfully made against them on this account?

With many of the details of the revenue bill we cannot concur. To its general tendency to raise an undue proportion of the revenue from the industry of the East we cannot assent. But that has been a good deal modified, and ought to be still more so. To all income taxes, there is the objection that it establishes an inquisition into a man's private affairs—into that portion of his business with which the public has no concern, which is essentially his own business. But nearly every State does that now, offensive and indelicate as it seems to us.

All Wrong.

Members of the Legislature talk as though the private stockholders in the Deep River Navigation Company were responsible for all the early mismanagement of the work. That is not so. The State directors were just as censurable as the individual directors—the State had her part in all that was done. It is wrong to throw all the blame on the private stockholders, some of whom, down here, were the first to raise the voice of remonstrance against the reign of Thompsonism. When *we* did so, we were censured by State directors just as much as by directors elected by the private stockholders. On behalf of the individual stockholders residing in Wilmington, we do protest against the charges brought against them, neither can we assent to any charges against those residing elsewhere, that amount to anything like wilful wrong or dishonesty, although we fear that some operations were carried on that might be rather queer in appearance. The private stockholders generally are just as good as any other private stockholders in the State or out of it. The malign influences that have been at work, it is unnecessary to refer to now, but there has been nothing to justify attacks upon the stockholders and holding the State blameless. They sail in the same boat, and the State has no right to sacrifice her humble associates, some of whom gave liberally out of their not super-abundant means. It would be unjust to sacrifice them. It would repress all individual enterprise, at least all combinations of private and State enterprise for the attainment of a common object.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Gorrell, as a substitute for the original bill, will, if it passes, do one thing—it will relieve the company from its most pressing liabilities, and that is about all. The Governor is to ascertain and the Treasurer to pay off all outstanding claims now due by the company, and to take a second mortgage on the works to secure the amount so paid out. Upon this being done and $100,000 of new stock subscribed by individuals, then the State shall come in for a like subscription, these last subscriptions by individuals and the State to constitute a preferred stock, everything, however, new and old being mortgaged to the State. No subscriptions could possibly be expected upon such conditions and under the circumstances known to exist. There is no use trifling with the subject, or mocking the poor stockholders who are enough out of pocket and patience already.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for valuable public documents, including the message of the President to the two Houses of Congress at the opening of the second session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress.

Congress, etc.

The imports at New York continue to increase, and of course the revenues derived from duties to increase with them. The month of January exceeds any month of January in the history of the country. But the revenue under the existing tariff will not be large enough, even if the imports are to keep up at their highest point; at least so says the *Union*, in a semi-official article. The average rate of duties derived from goods subject to duties is nineteen per cent. under the Tariff of 1857, and this rate would have only realized an average amount of a little over forty millions annually from the enormous imports of the last six years. Therefore, the *Union* contends that the tariff must be modified. Perhaps the *Union* may be right, but we cannot see that any extensive change is necessary. A very slight increase of rates upon dutiable goods, and the inclusion in the duty-paying schedules of certain classes of articles now on the free list, will meet and dispose of the whole difficulty. The swelling of the free list under the tariff of 1857 was, and is, the real difficulty with it, and objection to it. This was an injustice, at any rate, because we think that exemption from common burdens is too much of a favor for any class of people to ask for or receive upon the things peculiarly required in their business, while others enjoy no such exemption in regard to articles used in theirs.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held on Saturday evening last.—The Pennsylvanians would not attend, but got away in another room and pretended to sustain the President by endorsing those portions of his message which lean, or appear to lean, to protection. Now, for our own part, we believe more in the principles of our party than in any nominal success obtainable by their sacrifice. We do not care to be any longer hewers of wood and drawers of water to the iron-masters of Pennsylvania, and if the assistance and vote of Pennsylvania cannot be secured to the Democratic party on any other conditions than those of submission to their demands, we, for ourselves, consider their conditions inadmissible, and their dictation intolerable.

But if the Baltimore *Sun's* correspondent represents fairly the retrenchment programme of Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, we augur little of solid advantage from it, from the fact that it cannot begin to be carried out, or, at least, parts of it, without serious injury.

The first item is said to be a proposition to render the light-house system self-sustaining by means of a tax upon commerce. We do not sufficiently understand this matter to speak much of it one way or the other; we believe, however, that it has the sanction of English example, light-house dues being there payable to and forming the revenue of the Trinity House Company or corporation, which has a sort of prescriptive charge of lights. Whether dues are levied and collected equally upon British and foreign shipping, we do not know.

The second item is to withhold appropriations from the Congressional Globe. Now, the Congressional Globe is about one of the few meritorious pieces of public printing that we know of. It is the best official report of legislative action in the world. It won't do to cut that off. The next item or proposition is to cut down the appropriations to Navy Yards to one-third of the present amount. That proposition won't do. Much waste may be stopped, but the national demand is for a better showing upon the sea—not for a worse one.

It is proposed to make the Post Office Department self-sustaining, to limit the franking privilege; to make the ocean mail service self-sustaining, giving it the postages. All these last things may be closely approximated, and ought to be. The proposition to discontinue the coast survey will not do. That is money well bestowed. Its results are alike useful and honorable to the country. Again, it is proposed to discontinue work upon fortifications and all public edifices, and to reduce the cost of collecting the public revenue. Now, the fortifications are in completion or carrying out of a plan long since adopted—no doubt a scientific one—said, by competent authority, to be a good one—they have never been much hurried, and need not be now, unless too much loss might accrue from leaving them in their present condition.—As for public edifices, we suppose those about Washington will be finished, and the jobs in the way of custom houses, will be jobbed at any rate. As for reducing the cost of collecting the revenue, we rather think that few men here, at all fit to fill any custom-house position, could be obtained under the conditions of the bill from which we recently published an extract, showing its operation in North Carolina.

"Vows made in pain are violent and void," as satan said when he felt uncomfortable. All the panic efforts at retrenchment, in the wrong direction, must fail. Any tariff revision so made will be revised before it has been fairly tried.

The Difficulty of Retrenchment.

It is easy to begin expenses, but almost impossible to get rid of them. When once the revenue and expenditures of a country have, from any cause, however accidental in appearance, become swollen in amount, it may almost certainly be assumed that they will continue so, even after their apparent cause has ceased to operate.—It is just like habits of expense, when once introduced into the economy of domestic management. It is hard to return to the pristine simplicity from which we have once departed, and we hardly ever do so voluntarily, nor submit to necessity without reluctance and discontent.

Let any person look at the history of the Treasury, as connected with apparently temporary expenses, and see if these expenses have not generally become permanent. Utah and Kansas swelled military and civil expenditures for the last year or two. They accounted for many things. They may very slightly affect this year and not at all the coming year of 1860. Yet, the scale of expenditures, once swelled on these accounts, cannot again be made to draw in within its former limits. The itching desire to make new territories—to push a few handfuls of vagabond traders, land or mining speculators, or escaped desperadoes, away out into the midst of Indians, mountains, bears, etc., to furnish them with an army to protect them against the vengeance of the Indians, which their own injustice has provoked, and a staff of civil officers to be maligned if honest, and to share the plunder if dishonest; but, at any rate, to entail expense upon the United States, has had a great deal to do with this permanently increased expense.

The crop of Territories is a most expensive crop indeed, costing millions every year, and, besides, precipitating upon us the discussion of most dangerous questions, without any respect to the truthful maxim which teaches us that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof—that it is not only foolish but wrong to borrow trouble, or to seek for causes of difficulty which might be removed, if events were allowed to take their natural course.

The same sort of thing will apply to the plan of making the post-office department an instrument to "foster commerce," by spending money on bolstering up steamship lines to foreign ports or to California. The results of such interference with the laws of trade may be seen in the fate of the Collins line, which fell a victim to its own extravagance, while the subsidies to various lines stick like leaches, and can hardly be shaken off.

Public works—gorgeous palaces for jimcracks, like the patent office—magnificent mud-founded ten-million-costing custom-houses, like the affair at New Orleans, although put down among extraordinary expenses, have grafted themselves upon the national stem, and adhere with a vitality superior to that of the celebrated mummy wheat, which bears fruit three thousand years after its being food for mummies. Claims, pensioners, and public leaches *never* die.

It is evident that the first step is the one that costs, for that paves the way for all the rest. Once graft any expense upon the government, and no administration can ever get rid of it.

Wilmington & M. R. R.—From the report of Wm. Johnston, Esq., President, we learn that the receipts of the Road for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1858, have been $283,253 80; the expenses $131,727 44, leaving the nett receipts $151,526 31, applicable to the payment of interest and dividends and the liquidation of $28,000 bonds, falling due Jan. 1st, 1859.

The gross receipts exceed those of the previous year, $42,541 71; the expenses show an increase of $12,560 02.

Mr. Johnston thinks the position and prospects of the Road highly favorable. The track, rolling stock, etc. are in most excellent order.

MUD.—The nineteenth century experiments and finds out things. In New York they have tried the Russ pavement. They had tried the wooden blocks, iron plates, and various other things before. We don't know what they may be trying now.

In Wilmington experiments are also tried, with various measures of success. For many years past Front street, between Market and Princess streets, appears to have been the theatre of a series of experiments upon "the powers of mud." We have tried all manner of mud, but the present mud is a little the worst yet. As mud, it is a perfect success, but as a road, a very decided failure. Our worthy Commissioners, we feel certain, really aim at improvement, but somehow, in this case, the result has rather disappointed them.

☞ We have from the Publishers, Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, "The American Almanac and Repository of useful knowledge, for the year 1859." It is a standard astronomical and statistical work, and should be in the possession of every man who wishes to keep up with the times.

For sale by all the Booksellers in the United States and Canada.

From some friend we have a copy of the speech delivered by E. Graham Haywood, Esq., of Wake county, on the 6th and 7th December, 1859, in the House of Commons, of North Carolina, on his elegibility to a seat in that Body."

It appears to us to be an able and elaborate argument to show that the position of Clerk and Master in Equity is not such an office, or place of trust or profit, as, under the last section of the amended Constitution, shall render him inelegible to a seat in the Legislature. The argument is certainly highly creditable to Mr. Haywood's abilities, although it failed to bring over the House of Commons to his views on the subject.

☞ William and Mary College at Wiliamsburg, James Co., Va., was founded in 1692, being the oldest institution in the country with the exception of Harvard which was founded in 1638. Few institutions have turned out a greater number of men distinguished in American history. Its destruction by fire, as stated by telegraph, is deeply to be regretted, because of the associations connected with the venerable institution.

☞ The Governor of Michigan has vetoed the bill granting six hundred and fifty acres of land to Mrs. Rogers, the mother of ten small children and a quartette. He says that if land is to be given to all the women in Michigan who have had four children at a birth, the State will be ruined, and all the husbands too. The baby interest does not require Legislative fostering.

☞ Lord and Lady Napier are to be treated to a public ball at Washington on the 17th. Everybody as is anybody will be there.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, for the last six months' operations.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported Expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1859.

SENATE.

Nothing of importance to the general reader transpired to-day. During the afternoon session, the reconsidered bill, on the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, was taken up. A motion to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute by Mr. Gorrell, was under consideration up to the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.

To-day, having by resolution been made private bill day, a large number of bills of that character were rushed through. Those of any interest to you are:

A resolution in favor of Henry Von Glahn, Wilmington.
A bill concerning town of Wilmington.
A bill to appoint a tax collector for Robeson.
A bill to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works Company.
A bill to incorporate the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company.
Bills to incorporate the Wilson Female Seminary and the Jones county Male and Female Seminary.
A considerable discussion occurred on the proposition in the charter of Colvin's Creek Academy, to prevent the sale of liquor within a certain distance. It was fixed at 7 miles, and passed.
No night session.

RALEIGH, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

SENATE.

The principal business of the day was the consideration of the Revenue Bill. No material alteration made up to clause 6 of schedule A. That is, the tax on real property, polls, toll-gates, ferries, studs and jacks, remains as adopted by the House.

The question of money at interest, &c., was under discussion at the hour of adjournment. A tax of $25 on public race tracks and $5 on cock pits was added to the list.

HOUSE.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Sparrow to provide for the publication of the Laws in newspapers of the principal towns of the State. Several other bills were introduced, but none of any consequence.

Mr. Foy presented some resolutions concerning White Oak Pocosin.

A bill to provide for limited partnerships passed its 2d and 3d readings.

The special order was postponed until to-morrow.

A bill to allow free negroes to be sold into slavery for debt, was discussed for some time. Most of the best lawyers of the House opposed it as unconstitutional. It passed 2d reading.

A bill declaring Yadkin river a navigable stream, passed 2d and 3d readings. A number of unimportant bills passed, and some time was taken up in discussing the magistrates from Nash county.

At the night session, the bill to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Road, was discussed and indefinitely postponed. Yeas 67, nays 31. Mr. Meares opposed it. A number of private bills passed.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1859.

SENATE.

The Revenue Bill was under consideration during the entire day. No change worthy of note made. The reading had been completed and the second reading of the bill had been agreed to up to schedule C. It will be resumed to-morrow.

The Revenue Bill passed its second reading—31 to 13—4 democrats voting against and 8 opposition for it. It will be taken up every morning until disposed of.

[Our Reporter for the House of Commons, we regret to learn, is sick, and could not attend the session on Tuesday.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The undersigned, Committee appointed to select and purchase a Monument to be erected in commemoration of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, beg leave to announce the fulfilment of their duties.

The Monument, designed and executed by Messrs. J. Struthers & Son, of Philadelphia, has been erected on the Battle Field. It is of drab sandstone, fifteen feet high—placed on a brick foundation, raised about three feet above the ground, and turfed with grass, and bears the following inscription:

(In the front,)
In Commemoration
of the Battle of
Moore's Creek Bridge,
fought here
27th February, 1776.

The first victory gained by the American Arms in the War of the Revolution.

(On the rear,)
Here lie the remains
of Private John Grady,
of Duplin County,

who fell bravely fighting for his country;—the first martyr in the cause of Freedom in North Carolina, and the only Whig killed in this battle.

(On the right hand side,)
CASWELL.
(On the left hand side,)
LILLINGTON.

On the front of the shaft is an appropriate military trophy handsomely carved, in relief.

The workmanship is well executed, and the Monument, we think, reflects credit on Messrs. Struthers & Son, and will doubtless give satisfaction to those who have contributed to its erection.

We beg leave to return our thanks to James P. Moore, Esq., and others in the vicinity, for valuable assistance rendered to Mr. W. G. Milligan, who superintended its erection.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. S. HILL,
E. A. ANDERSON,
D. MACRAE,
Committee.

Wilmington, N. C., 10th Feb., 1859.

In the Terre Haute jail they have a most ingenious rascal, who manufactured a silver key from a half dollar, with which he could unlock the cells, and he had worked his way to the outer door, when he was detected and balked in his intentions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMSHIP ASIA.

THE MARKETS, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8th, 1859

The Steamship Asia has arrived at this port with dates from Liverpool to the 22d ult., being one week later.

The Asia passed the steamship Kangaroo also bound from Liverpool to New York.

The latest continental correspondence expresses doubts of the continuance of the reported offensive and defensive alliance between France and Sardinia. England is resolved to protect her interests in Mexico.

SWITZERLAND—A motion has been made to convert all the guns into arms firing upon the percussion principle.

A new Austrian loan of six millions sterling is announced.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Cotton.—Orleans steady; Uplands market tending downwards, some say a decline of 1-16d per lb. Sales for the week 44,000 bales—market dull on the 21st. Fair Uplands 6 7-16d.; Middling Uplands 6 5-16d. Stock at Liverpool 346,000 bales, of which 197,000 are American. Breadstuffs declining. Wheat very dull and declining. Corn declining and quotations barely maintained; mixed 28s a 28s. 6d. Rice firm. Rosin firm at 5s a 5s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 39s. 6d. a 40s.

Later from California and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1859—The steamship *Quaker City* arrived on Sunday, the 6th instant, with California dates to the 20th ult., and dates from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult. Meramon had been displaced and Robles re-instated. Zuloaga intends marching on Vera Cruz. The Liberals had defeated the Conservatives near Jalapa.

Large Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 7th, 1859—A. M.

Russell's new Mechanical Bakery was burnt yesterday (Sunday) morning, and several houses were crushed by the walls falling. Two persons were killed and several wounded. Thirty-two thousand barrels of flour were destroyed. Loss estimated at three hundred thousand dollars Said to be the work of an incendiary.

William and Mary College Burnt.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. 9th, 1859.

William and Mary College was burnt yesterday morning. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. The students escaped.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10th, 1859—A. M.

The Tariff question was debated in the Senate on yesterday. The Cuban bill was also discussed. The House of Representatives passed the general appropriation bill, but greatly reduced from the original estimates.

The Democratic caucus of the members of the House of Representives, last night, adopted a resolution to the effect that the treasury note law ought to be extended; that appropriations should be speedily passed, and governmental expenses should be reduced to the lowest possible standard.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1859—P. M.

Cotton is very dull—market depressed and quotations nominal; Middling Uplands 11¾ cents per lb. Lots in transit offered at a decline of ¾ cents per lb. Wheat is declining; white $1 45 a $1 70 per bushel. Corn is quiet; yellow 80 a 82 cents; white 84 a 85 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine is firm; Rosin dull at $1 72 1-2 a $1 75 per bbl. Rice steady at 3 1-2 a 4¼ cents per lb.

FROM EUROPE.

Further details by the Asia.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 22d January, arrived late on the afternoon of the 7th inst., at New York. On the 5th instant she passed a steamer supposed to be the Kangaroo.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the 21st.

Warlike preparations on the continent continued, notwithstanding the repeated authorized assurance of peace. The latest continental correspondence says that the confidence in the maintenance of peace was losing ground. Warlike preparations continued in France. Many war steamers and transports were preparing for sea. It was again repeated that the Count de Persigny would succeed Walewski in the French foreign ministry. The report was disbelieved.

There has been a partial recurrence of the panic on the Paris Bourse. She three-per-cents closed flat at 68f. 95c. The London Exchange responded to the fall, but not to the same extent.

It was reported that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

It is said that the British government is resolved to take sufficient steps to protect the English interests in Mexico. The Times editorially denounces Mr. Nugent's manifesto to the Americans in British Columbia.

The King of Naples was ill, and the London Post of the 21st announced his death, but it was not confirmed, and on the following day it regretted its error.

It is denied that Prince Napoleon was received with enthusiasm at Turin. On the contrary, his marriage is said to be unpopular there.

Quiet prevailed in Lombardy, but the Austrian reinforcements were still pouring in.

A new Austrian loan of £6,000,000 had been announced for the London money market.

The Swiss national council had voted half a million to immediately convert all the guns into the percussion principle.

The *Constitutionnel*, in another peaceful article, says that Austria has issued a conciliatory note on the Servian question, which will calm the public mind. The *Moniteur* announces the entire abolition of "Vise" for passports.

It is reported that Parliament will be asked for a considerable increase of the naval estimates.

The amnesty to political prisoners in Naples has been so modified as to require their banishment to America. The edict provides that all persons taken in any flagrant attempt against the safety of the government shall be immediately tried by a council of war.

Bombay telegraphic news has been received to December 24th, but is unimportant. The subjugation of the disturbed districts was rapidly progressing. Ismackhan, a rebel chief, had surrendered.

The details of the China news speak of short supplies and advance in the price of teas.

Arrival of the Kangaroo.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool, arrived here late last night. Her dates have been anticipated.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The overland mail of the 4th January, arrived to-day.

Victoria dates to the 10th January state that Ned McGowan and a party of American rowdies carried off a British Justice, and were compelled to pay a fine of $50 for contempt.

The arrival of three clippers at San Francisco caused a movement in provisions and groceries, but quotations were unchanged. Fifteen Indians in Eden Valley had been killed by a party of whites in consequence of stealing horses.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Legislature has no constitutional power to tax mining claims or to prohibit Chinese emigration.

The mail passengers report that the Gila mines were nearly deserted. The Camanches had stolen 11 mules and 50 horses belonging to the settlers.

Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, February 8.—The legislature passed a bill providing for a [illegible] and formation of a State government. [illegible] election on the 4th Monday in March, [illegible] holding a convention. If favorable, an election [illegible] delegates will be held on the 4th Monday in June. The convention will meet on the 1st Tuesday in July at Lecomptonia City. The constitution is to be [illegible] to the people in October, and the officers elected under the constitution in December.

Democratic Meeting.

HARTFORD, Conn. Feb. 8.—The Democratic meeting held here last night denounced the Republicans, repudiated the caucus proceedings of last Thursday, and endorsed the Administration.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—The steamship Black Warrior has arrived from Havana on the 3d inst.

A French steamer, with 850 coolies, arrived there on the 1st.

The proceedings of Congress relative to Cuba had created great excitement at Havana.

Important News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, February 7th.—Advices from Mexico to the 28th ult. have been received via Minatitlan on the 2d inst.

Miramon reached the capital on the 26th of January with a thousand of cavalry. He disapproved of the acts of Robles, and displaced him, placing Gen. Sales at the head of the army. He had also reinstated Zuloaga.

It was reported that Miramon intends marching on Vera Cruz with a strong force. The Liberals had routed Gen Negretts near Jalapa.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune states that the Mexican war schooner Iturbide had been captured by an American and six foreigners, who killed five of the crew and escaped with the vessel. No data is given for this occurrence.

Serious Charge.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 5th.—A preliminary examination of Mr. N. Moroney, the Montgomery agent, charged with robbing Adams' Express of forty thousand dollars, was commenced here yesterday, before the magistrates. Able counsel are engaged on both sides, and the examination is still progressing.

Later from St. Domingo.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Dates from Port-au-Prince to the 16th of January, state that the revolution had extended to all parts of the island. There had been severe fighting at St. Mare, both on sea and on land, resulting in considerable loss of life. Solouque was compelled to retreat. In a naval engagement, six ships, including the Admiral's vessel, were badly damaged. The whole imperial fleet had returned to Port-au-Prince. Reinforcements were joining Geffard from all points, and it was believed that Solouque would be unable to force his way back to the Capital. The city was being surrounded by the Republicans. The Emperor's coffee had all been seized and sold at auction. The inhabitants of Port-au-Prince were under arms, and no mails were allowed to leave.

DEATH OF DR. CURTIS—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—The Norfolk *Argus* informs us that Prof. Thos. F. Curtis, D. D., of Lewisburg University, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday, in consequence of tidings of the sad calamity of the *North Carolina* steamer, and the loss of his father, Rev. Thomas Curtis, D. D.

The *Argus* learns that the venerable Dr. Curtis, (deceased)

"Had arranged to spend the Sabbath, January 30, and the week following, with his son at Lewisburg, and had arrived in Philadelphia on his way there, when he was summond home by the news of the sickness of three children of the son with whom he resided (Rev. W. Curtis, L.L. D., of Limestone Springs, S. C.,) and of the death of one of them.

"The telegraphic news of the last mentioned event followed him from New York, with a request from the afflicted family for his speedy presence. He at once changed all his plans, and wrote a long letter to his eldest son at Lewisburg, full of deep sympathy for all and of sanctified feeling. He says: 'But for the unimpeachable voice of God in death, I had intended to be with you. If my life and health be spared I shall make this interruption of my plan an oft remembered reason for endeavoring to get to you earlier in the coming year (possibly in July.) But *we* can only *propose*. * * * *Pray we may all do and suffer, as Jesus would, the unerring Father's will.*'"

The above, says the *Argus*, are perhaps the last lines remaining upon earth which he ever wrote. In a little more than twenty-four hours the hand that wrote them was probably motionless in death. "May all who shall read them," says a correspondent, "or remember the beaming eye and the presence of him who wrote them, be as well prepared before they lie down each night, for the cheerful discharge of all the great duties of life on the one hand, or to sleep and be seen and heard no more on earth." Among his last papers is a sketch of a sermon on these words: "*Present with the Lord.*"

His death will be widely and deeply deplored. A brilliant light in the church has been thus mysteriously quenched. The well balanced piety of his life won the admiration and love of those who knew him, while it shed a brightness over the otherwise gloomy dispensation of his extraordinary death.

The *Argus* is authorized to say that for the recovery of his remains or any thing pertaining to him, a liberal reward will be freely given by his family. The Rev. Thomas Hume, of Portsmouth, will represent the family in this particular, and any information communicated to him will receive attention.—*Charleston Courier.*

Sut Lovengood's Dog.

When I wer a boy, and my legs not longer than John Wentworth's, dad fotched home a daddrapped, wuthless, mangy, fleabitten, gray old fox houn, good for nuthing but tu swaller up what orter lined the bowels ove us brats. Well I naturally tuck a distaste to him, and had a sorter hankerin arter hurtin his feelings and discumfertin ove him every time dad's back wer turned. This sorter kept a big skeer alles before his eyes, and an orful yell in his throat reddy to pore out the fust moshun he seed me make. So he larnt to swaller things as he run, and allers kept his laigs well onder himself, for he never knowd how soon he mought want to use em in trotting his trifling carcus beyond the reach ove a grate flyin rock. He knowd the whiz of a rock in moshun as well, and he never stopped tu se who flung hit, but jist let his head fly open tu gin a howl—room to cum—and sot his laigs tu gwine the way his nose happened to be a pintin. He'd shy roun every rock he seed in the road, for he looked on hit as a calamity tu cum arter him some day. Ef he left home sum nabor's dog tanned his hide, and ef he stade at home, I was allers arter hit tu tan hit; so he dident see much more peace ove mind nur a suckit rider dus in a Baptist naburhood at sacrament time when the river am up in good dippin order. And in all my born days I never seed him agwine the same way I wuz; he made that an onbrakabil ruil. I think I got my fust noledge ove gittin way frum imaginary trobul and common tribulashun, from him; and with the vantage of a holesum par ove laigs and the power ove usin em, I allers found his plan tu work well. I tell you Georgy, that runnin am the greatest invenshun on yearth when used carefully. Whar'd I been tu by this time ef I handt relyed ontu these yare laigs?—D'ye see em?—Dont they mind you ove a par ove cumpusses made to divide a mile into quarters? They'l do. I'll be circumstanshully dad-drapped ef they dont.

Well, one day, I tuck a pig's bladder ni ontu the size ove a duck aig and filled it with powder and korked hit up with a piece ove spunk, rolled hit up in a thin sculp ove meet, and sot the spunk afire, and flung hit out; he swallered hit at one yerk, and sot tu gittin away for doin hit. I hearn a noise like sumthin bustin, and his tail lit atop ove my hat. His head were way down the hill and had tuck a deth bolt onter a roof. His fore laigs were fifty feet up the road making runnin moshuns, and his hine ones a straddil ove the fence. His innerds wer hangin in links ontu the cabin chimly, sept about a yard in mam's bussum. As tu the dog hisself, as a dog, I never seed him agin. Well, dad flung five or six hundred onder my shurt with the dried skin ofen a bull's tail, and gin me the remaindur next day with a waggin whip what he borrowed frum a feller while he wer a watteren his hosses; the wagginer got sorry fur me and hollered tu me tu turn my beggin and squealin intu fust rate runnin, which I imejutly did, and the last lick missed me bout ten fut.

DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES OF A SNOW BALL.—A letter from Smyrna, addressed to the Presse d'Orient contains the following account of a quasidiplomatic dispute between the consuls of Austria and Russia *apropos* of a snow ball:

"Children, we know, are accustomed to amusing themselves with snow-balling, and one of these missives has been the cause of an unfortunate event which is to-day the subject of general conversation. A youth, attached as a domestic to the service of M. Jean Fillipuzzi, director of the Austrian post, was amusing himself with other children in throwing snow-balls, when one of these innocent projectiles struck the cheek of a child of M. Invanoff, Consul-General of Russia, who was on the field of battle. After cries and tears from the child, Madame Ivanoff made a complaint to Madame Fillipuzzi who, in her husband's absence, expressed her liveliest regrets for what had happened. But some seconds afterwards an officer from the Russian consulate, obeying the orders of Madame Ivanoff, entered M. Fillipuzzi's house, and in spite of the most energetic protests, seized the servant boy, and brought him to Madame Ivanoff, who chastised him, made him a prisoner at the consulate, and then transferred him to the government prison. On hearing these facts M. Fillipuzzi addressed to his consul, the consul of Austria, a demand for the release of the child, and satisfaction for the violation of his domicile. The Russian consul refused this satisfaction, and the relations between the two consulates were broken off in the most peremptory manner. The affair had been submitted to the respective ambassadors at Constantinople.—Meanwhile Mr. Blunt, the British consul, has caused this culprit of twelve years, who happens to be an Ionian subject, to be set at liberty. Such are the consequences of a snow ball."

SPRING SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Courts in this section will commence with an extra term for Cumberland on the second Monday, the 14th day of February. The regular sessions will commence on the third Monday, and will be held as follows, Judge Heath presiding:—

Moore,	Monday, February	21.
Montgomery,	" "	28.
Stanly,	" March	7.
Anson,	" "	14.
Richmond,	" "	21.
Robeson,	" "	28.
Bladen,	" April	4.
Columbus,	" "	11.
Brunswick,	" "	18.
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	" "	25.
Sampson,	" May	9.
Cumberland,	" "	16.
Harnett,	" "	23.

Fayetteville Observer.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Carter v. Melton, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wells v. Wilmington and W. R. R. Com., from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Dickerson, from Franklin declaring that there is no error. Also, in Johnson v. Dunn, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *venire de novo*.

By BATTLE, J. In Jordan v. Lassiter, from Montgomerey, reversing the judgment and directing a *veniri de novo*. Also, in State v. Nat, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. Atkinsnson, Shallington and Williams, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McCoy v. Morris, in equity, from Craven; plaintiff entitled to relief.

By RUFFIN, J. In Whichard v. Jordan, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Bu[illegible] v. Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in [illegible] v. Craige, from Alamance, affirming the judgment.

A CHICAGOAN IN LUCK.—THE $50,000 LOTTERY PRIZE A REALITY.—Some weeks since it went the rounds of the papers that a Chicago citizen had just drawn a prize of $50,000 in a Havana lottery. The statement at the time, together with our cotemporaries, was treated as having rather doubtful basis. We are prepared, however, now to pronounce it *a fact*, established beyond all question in the minds of numbers of our most respectable and best known citizens.

Some months ago a young man, a resident of our city and well connected here, yielded to an impulse that he states never had seized him before that time, to try the chance of a battered looking $20 Indiana bill in a Havana lottery, the advertisement of whose agent in a distant city had caught his eye. We are not at liberty to use the name of the former, and are by no means desirous of writing an advertisement for the latter. We wish simply to give a rather remarkable matter of news.

Time passed on. The drawing took place in November, and at the time of the rumor above referred to, the holder of the lucky ticket was advised of the result. He at once set out for the Southern city where the agency of the lottery was located, exhibited his ticket, and there heard the rumor of his success confirmed. He was told, however, that from the magnitude of the prize, it would be necessary for him to visit Havana in person. He did so, arriving in that city about a month after the drawing. He was there paid, in gold, fifty thousand dollars, which he transferred to the Union Bank in New York City, returning to this city with a certificate of deposite in that bank of the whole sum, less the expenses of his trip.

We give the above statement as beyond all question a true one. We leave our readers to comment upon it each in their own way.

In this case, we can, from our own knowledge, add that sudden wealth has seldom fallen into hands where it promises a better use.—*Chicago Press & Tribune, January 24th.*

Are We an Independent People.

This may seem to many persons an unnecessary interrogatory, for it is very certain that we have all the elements and all the material forms of a separate and independent national existence. But does not independence in reality embrace something beside all this?—Does it not or should it not include mental as well as material independence? Should not a truly independent people have its own intellectual character, its own modes of thought, its own opinions and mental habitudes, separate and independent of others? And can a nation or people who borrow or bow to the opinions of others, who takes its thoughts, as the child from the parent, from the old societies and elder nationalities of Europe, as we are in the habit of doing, really deserve to be considered independent or to constitute an independent nation?"

The writers of Europe, and especially those of England, say to us that it is wrong, indeed a crime to import negroes from Africa, and we straightway enact a law making it piracy and worthy of death, though our immediate ancestors committed this *crime* by wholesale, and in total unconsciousness of its damnable atrocity!—We do not act from notions of expediency or forbid the introduction of Africans into our own territories because we already have a sufficiency of this population. On the contrary, it suiting the interests of the caprices of our British mentors to consider the removal of negroes from their African savagery into the open sunlight of Christian civilization as something peculiarly criminal and infamous, we accept their assumptions at once without question, and proceed to act accordingly. Hence a Spanish "slave" ship on its way to Cuba is captured by one of our national vessels and carried into Charleston, where the "cargo" is taken in charge by Federal officials, and after a considerable expense is incurred, they are bargained off to the Colonization Society, which, for a consideration, undertakes the "humane" work of sending these negroes back to African savagery! Certainly no man whose brains are not hopelessly disordered on this subject can doubt or will deny that our four millions of southern negroes are immeasurably better off, *morally and physically*, than any similar number in Africa, *or that ever existed in Africa*, and therefore it unavoidably follows that great cruelty and inhumanity have been inflicted on these negroes thus thrust back into the gloom and misery of heathenism.

But the cruelty does not stop even here. The President bargains to "educate" them and to support them a year or so in Africa—that is, to unfit them for the exigencies of their native or savage life and render them the helpless victims of the first prowling band of their countrymen that happen to meet them, or should they escape this, to perish from sheer incapacity to contend with the vicissitudes of the savage condition. The probabilities are, that, rendered feeble and helpless by the cruel kindness of our government, these poor creatures will wander about the coast until snatched up by the "slave" traders, they are again put on the voyage to Cuba, and all this trouble, and expense, and tom-foolery, and "humanity" will be worse than wasted. If they had been introduced into our own Territory there might be some slight mitigation, perhaps, of this folly, but to go out of our way, to meddle with our neighbors of Cuba, and take their negroes from them because the Britishers assure us it is "humane" to do so, and bargain with the Colonizationists to thrust them back into savagery and then to "educate" them and unfit them for savage life, and thus leave them to fall again into the hands of the "traders," and probably to reach Cuba after all, and all this at a very considerable expense to the treasury, makes up a case of delusion—of utter unreason and abject submission to the opinions of others—certainly rarely witnessed among independent nations.

N. Y. Day Book.

WHAT I GAVE MY WIFE FOR A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—I presume, says the Boston Gazzette, there would be some little disappointment if I omitted to inform my readers, after making them participators in my search after a pertinent New Year's gift for my wife, what I did really give her as a souvenir of my continued, unfailing and ever increase affection. During the past week I have been very busy trying to find something which would be acceptable, and on New Year's day the gifts of friends to her were so numerous, that I went to my place of business a very sad and a very unhappy man.—It was quite late when I reached my desk, which was covered with letters and notes; I began to open them rapidly. Letter No. 1. contained a bill for dry goods; letter No. 2 a bill for bonnets; letter No. 3 a bill for shoes; and over thirty out of sixty-one, were general reminders that little ones will wear out clothes, that a wife requires garments, and that a household has its expenses. Some husbands have, no doubt, groaned inwardly to-day from these same quarterly afflictions, but there is a philosophy of life applicable even to bills. I thought how much larger it might have been. I rubbed my hands with delight, when I saw the doctor's bill was only thirteen dollars, and the shoe bill, which was large, was only indicative of the general health of the family. At this moment, a happy thought struck me. I filed the bills neatly, put the names of the persons to whom they were due, with the amount on the backs, and having made a very neat package, I enclosed a check for the sum total, and sent it home with this inscription:

MY WIFE'S NEW YEAR'S PRESENT,
January 1, 1859.

ASSOCIATION OF BANKS.—The New York *Evening Post* of Tuesday says:

We have for some time past been advised of a movement among our bank presidents, looking for the organization of a board for the purpose of discussing financial matters of general interest to themselves and to the public. Under the plan, as at present matured, the organization will be composed of twenty-six presidents—banks with less than one million dollars capital not being admitted to membership, though we have reason to believe that, under new modifications, these will be entitled to a voice at the meetings. The scale of votes is—Banks of ten millions capital and over, 4 votes; of five and under ten, 3 votes; of three and under five, 2 votes; of one and under three, 1 vote.

The object of the Association is simply to bring together in stated meetings, the officers of our leading banks, for an interchange of ideas, and to secure for each other the benefit of their several experiences. The purpose of it is in no respect administrative or intended to interfere with the perfect liberty of each city institution in managing its own affairs as it sees best, but simply to weigh matters which are not admitted in discussion at the Clearing House. If we recollect rightly, our bank officers were compelled in the height of the disorders of 1857, to adjourn the Clearing House Association, and organize as a private body, before deliberating upon questions which demand immediate attention. Such an organization as the one proposed has been in operation for a year past in Philadelphia, and, from what we can learn, has been productive of general good.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES IN EGYPT.—On the railroad between Alexandria (Egypt) and Suez, recently finished, there are four locomotives—two of them of English manufacture, and the other two were built at the Taunton Works, Massachusetts. It seems that the Pasha's ears are open to flattery, and the English engineers, through their consul, used every means to get rid of the American engineers. They were told by the railroad company that the engines would not be used, and their services would not be needed. The excuse for hanging them up was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains. One of the American engineers, getting an opportunity to speak with the Pasha, told him he would haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly, seventy-five heavily loaded cars (which was all they could muster) were put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole were taken through to Suez, a distance of two hundred miles, in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed, in Egyptian, "God is great but a Yankee is very near perfection!" On his return he discharged the English engine drivers, and now uses the Taunton engines altogether.

MUTILATED COIN.—It has just been discovered in N. York that there is a quantity of gold coin in circulation which is not of the required weight, five dollar pieces weighing nineteen grains less than the coin ought to weigh. Externally the coin is that which is coined at the Mint. But the fraud is perpetrated in the following ingenious manner. The coin is placed on a lathe, and made to revolve. A keen, narrow chisel is set against the edge, and as the coin revolves the chisel turns out the inside of it and penetrates nearly to the centre, leaving but two thin shells, as it were, connected at the centre. The cavity is then filled up with base metal, the coin is milled over again and the edge galvanized, showing as perfect a specimen of work in fraud as was ever conceived or executed. The Philadelphia Ledger speaks of another mode of mutilating coin, which is coming into practice by punching a hole in them or filing off the edges; which practices are of course obvious to any person who chooses to examine coins presented; and recommend that the way to stop this practice is for every shopkeeper and dealer of every kind, to reject all coins which have been mutilated in the least degree. This would leave such coins in the hands of the persons who were guilty of the mutilation, and be an effectual bar to the rascality which was meant to be practiced by the clipping.

The Son to His Mother.

There was a place in childhood that I remember well,
And there, a voice of sweetest tone bright fairy tales did tell;
And gentle words and fond embrace were given with joy to me,
When I was in that happy place, upon my mother's knee.

When fairy tales were ended, "Good night!" she softly said,
And kiss'd and laid me down to sleep within my tiny bed;
And gentle words she taught me there—methinks I yet can see
Her angel eyes, as close I knelt beside my mother's knee.

In the sickness of my childhood, the perils of my prime,
The sorrows of my riper years, the cares of ev'ry time;
When doubt and danger weigh'd me down, then pleading all for me,
It was a fervent pray'r to Heaven that bent my mother's knee.

And can I this remember, and e'er forget to prove
The glow of holy gratitude—the fullness of my love!
When thou art feeble, mother, come rest thy arm on me,
And let thy cherish'd child support the aged mother's knee.

SAMUEL LOVER.

TONIC.

From Col. ALBERT PIKE, M. C., from Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your '*Boerhave's Holland Bitters*,' and have found it very useful in case of indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleas ant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

DYSPEPTIC WOMEN NOTICE!—*Boerhave's Holland Bitters* has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I reccommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24, 1856.
(Mr. S. is the wife of the noted Lithographer.)

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, we both obtained relief, and happy to afford you this public evidence of its value. JOHN FORSYTH.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 22, 1857.

See advertisement. [Feb. 8.—131&22-1w.

BETTER AND BETTER.—WONDERFUL CURES.—J. Smith, Esq., now enclosing the Mount Moriah Cemetery, can tell something of the magic power of De Grath's "Electric Oil." Mr. Killingsworth, proprietor of the Tontine, in Seventh street, can tell if it helped him off his crutches in two days. Mrs. Gordon, No. 6 Birds court. can tell you if it relieved her of pain in the side and shortness of breath.

Wm. Mullen, Esq., prison agent, can tell you if he told Mr. Bradford he "would warrant that Professor De Grath's (genuine) Electric Oil would cure his Rheumatism;" and a lady, at No. 2 Ann street, can tell if it cured a Felon in three days; and Mr. Forbes, of Harrisburg, can tell if it cured him of great pain in his loins and Rheumatism, after using Dr. Jayne's Medicine, and had other treatment a long time; (ask John Wyeth, Esq.) Also, see cases of Piles just cured—certificate in the office, with hundreds of others; many new ones daily occurring. Come and see. If it won't cure, come and get back your money.

Don't forget, the office is No. 39 South Eighth street, three doors south of Chestnut.

Remember that no pedlars sell the genuine. No respectable medicine is sold by pedlars anywhere, as any man of sense should know. PROF. C. DE GRATH.

39, S. Eeigth st., Phila.

N. B.—Examine the name in the g ass, and the written signature, to avoid fraud.

☞ For sale at the Office of the Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md.

☞ Price 50 cents and 75 cents per bottle.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Feb. 10.—133&24-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

MARRIED.

In the Baptist Church in Edenton, on the 27th January, by Rev. T. Judson Knapp, Mr. C. G. DAVENPORT, Editor of the *Express*, and Miss LYDIA WYNNE; all of Edenton.

In this town, on the 3d inst., by J. M. Stevenson, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SNEEDEN to Miss MARY J. SOUTHERLAND.

In Brunswick county, on the 2d inst., by Rev. George W. Lennon, Mr. JESSE McKOY, of Craven county, to Miss MARY AMAND FORMY, of Brunswick county.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH STANGENWITCH, to Miss MARY C. VINES, all of Brunswick County.

In Swansboro', Onslow county, on the 1st inst., by Thos. B. Holland, Esq., Mr. B. H. IRVIN, to Miss ANN JANE HATSELL, daughter of the late Archibald Hatsell, of Carteret county; all of Swansboro', N. C.

Newbern papers please copy.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 20th ult., by Rev. H. R. Kornegay, HUGH G. MAXWELL, Esq., to Miss NANCY J. MAREADY.

In Duplin county, on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. H. R. Kornegay, Mr. BEZEKIAH GRIMES, of Wayne, to Miss MARGARET E. KORNEGAY, of Duplin.

On the 6th January, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. F. Williams, Mr. JUNIUS M. MILLARD, to Miss MARY E. VANN, daughter of John Vann, Esq., all of Sampson county, N. C. ☞ Biblical Recorder please copy.

In Columbus county, on the 4th inst., by Joshua P. Lee, Esq., Mr. ABRAM SIBBET, to Miss MARY ANN BRIGHT.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 6th inst., Mr. JOHN HATHAWAY, aged 68 years.

In New York, 31st ult., CATHARINE, daughter of K. M. Murchison, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this town, on the 7th inst., Mr. ABRA PETTEWAY, aged 28 years.

In Bladen county, on the 16th ult., Mrs. MARY A. BARNHILL, wife of Mr. H. G. Barnhill, in the 46th year of her age. As the earthly Sabbath was dawning upon the living, just then did that heavenly and eternal Sabbath dawn upon a dearly beloved mother and an affectionate companion.—The deceased was in delicate health for several years. But more especially for the space of nearly two years before her death, she was called to pass through many very sore afflictions; still she bore them all with the greatest christian patience, such patience that showed the true grace of God was really implanted in the heart. She was a member of the Baptist Church for about 16 years, and truly adorned the profession she made, by her holy and upright walk and conversation. Her last moments were moments of tranquility, and though she did not die triumphanting as some do, yet from the calm manner in which she breathed her last breath, it was plain to be seen that she could exclaim: "O death, where is thy sting! O grave where is thy victory!" "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." A. N. F.

In French's Creek District, Bladen county, on the 26th Jan. last, after a short but painful illness, MARY ELIZABETH FLANAGAN, aged about 15 years.

On the 1st inst., JNO. SHEPHERD, son of Jos. and Mary C. Elwell, aged one year three months and twenty-three days.

On the 4th inst., BOBERT MASON, son of E. A. and Caroline Brower, aged 3 years and 4 months.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 3d inst., after a lingering illness of several months, Mr. JAMES PIVER, aged about 65 years.

In the morning of Life, on the evening of the 28th day of January, 1859, ARTHUR, second son of A. C. and Francis Smith, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days. COM.

Suddenly of apoplexy, in Abbeville, S. C., on Saturday last, 5th inst., in the 69th year of his age, Doctor JOSEPH TOGNO.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 3d day of Feb., 1859, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, Mr. JESSE AMAN. By this mournful dispensation of Providence, a large circle of friends and relatives are left to mourn his loss, among whom is a kind and affectionate wife, and several children are involved in deep affliction. The deceased was possessed of many good qualities; he was brought to feel and know the need of a better righteousness than his own; his faith and hope was in the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and upon his merits, as ground of his hope for salvation. During his painful sickness, he bore it with patience and fortitude, with humble submission to God's will. His days are extinguished and gone; his time, as a shadow, has fled, to rest with the peaceful dead, whose dust is all safe in the tomb; and many a glorified friend who has gone before him, is ready to welcome him home. COM.

ATTENTION OF AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. G. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Nov. 5th, 1858 10-tf5ap'59

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON THE 5th INST. I lost, in this place, my POCKET BOOK, or had the same stolen from me. It contained, among other papers, one note on Jacob Harrell for about $185, with credits thereon of $50—dated Oct., '56; Note of Wm. D. Carr for $100, dated last October; Note of David Murray for $75, with credits on same of $50, dated in 1840. These parties are cautioned not to pay the same to others than myself, and all persons are forewarned from trading for the same.

JAMES CARR, of Duplin County.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 11, 1859.—24-3t*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of January 26th, 1859.

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
24,247	$100,000	9,538	$2,000
19,337	50,000	15,279	2,000
11,789	30,000	16,956	2,000
19,557	15,000	19,239	2,000
23,568	10,000	26,653	2,000
5,681	2,000		

Nos. 972, 1.221, 2,073, 8,244, 11,482, 19,615, 20,146, 20,485, 21,584, 26,435, $1,000 each.

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 15th of February. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

DON RODRIGUEZ, Charleston, S. C.

Feb. 9th.. 132&24-1t*

CARD TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE ASSORTMENT OF SILK UMBRELLAS at 38 Market Street, is *truly elegant*. The Silk of which these goods are manufactured, is certainly the best we ever felt of. The general *get up* of the article is superb.

We noticed one case just opened of those POPULAR UMBRELLAS FOR CHILDREN, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS. This is low *enough*—but Baldwin showed us an article, quite substantial and good looking for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!

For Umbrellas—the superior make—the reasonable price—of English, French and American make and style, go to BALDWIN'S,

Feb. 10th 38 Market Street.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,

WILSON, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.

Feb. 8th, 1859.—131-3t—24-4t*

AMERICAN GUANO.

TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.

THIS GUANO FROM JARVIS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, containing 80 per cent of Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, and the most valuable fertilizer known, is offered for sale in large or small quantities at about two-thirds the price of Peruvian. For full information and particulars address C. S. MARSHALL,

President of the American Guano Company,
66 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK.

Feb. 5th, 1859 125-6t—24-4t*

20,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above amount of *LANDS* in quantities to suit purchasers. This Land lies within six or seven miles of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on Lumber river, and is suitable for *FARMING, MAKING TURPENTINE, or the LUMBER BUSINESS.* It will be sold for one-fourth cash, the balance twelve months and three years time, to approved purchasers. Also an excellent *DWELLING HOUSE and a STORE HOUSE, and other OUT HOUSES.* The situation is the best stand for Merchandizing in Robeson county. I will take negroes in part pay.

ALLEN GRIFFIN.

Feb. 8, 1859. 131-2aw4w—24-4t

BY SCHOONER YESTERDAY.

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER, STEEL FRAME TRUNKS. Also a few dozen of the "Belgian" Trunks, and a great variety of Valises, all kinds, and fine, at

BALDWIN'S,

Feb. 9, 1859. 38 market st.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR,

Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age.

AND WHO THAT IS GRAY would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth re-tored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald-head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia) but would be cured. It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quacks and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character is entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed the effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought permanently gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has restored its original color, and have no doubt permanently so. S. BRESSE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.

Jan. 21. 40-9—3m

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to offer a complete assortment of *POCKET KNIVES*, from the following celebrated manufacturers:

EDWARD BARNES & SONS, *Sheffield;*
JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS, *No. 6 Norfolk st., Sheffield;*
GEORGE WOSTENHOLM & SONS;
G. CROOKES & CO, *No. 95 Norfolk st., Sheffield.*
JONATHAN CROOKES, *Eldon st., Sheffield.*

The arrangement just completed will enable us to offer the above goods at lower prices than they are generally sold by retailers.

Gentlemen wanting anything in the way of a fine Knife, at a very satisfactory price, should call at

BALDWIN'S, 38 Market st.

Feb. 7, 1859.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

J. & F. DAWSON, AGENTS, *Charleston, S. C.*

L. A. HART, AGENT, *Wilmington, N. C.*

THESE SCALES are now regarded as the STANDARD FOR CORRECT WEIGHT, and are in use by nearly every Railroad Company, Merchant and manufacturing establishment throughout the country. The reputation which these Scales have acquired has been of steady growth from the commencement to the present time, and is based upon the principle adopted by us, and never deviated from, of allowing none but PERFECT WEIGHING MACHINES to go forth from our establishment.

We have more than one hundred different modifications of these Scales, adapted to the wants of every department of business where a correct and durable Scale is required.

Call and examine, or send for an illustrated circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
189 BROADWAY, *New York.*

Oct. 14. 33-taw4m—7-4m

LADIES,

BY CALLING AT KELLEY'S BOOK STORE, you will will find a very valuable collection of Books for your perusal, of which the following works are a part:

Noble Deeds of American Women, with biographical sketches of some of the most prominent; by Mrs L. H. Sigourney.
Lucy Howard's Journal, a charming book; by same.
The Daily Counsellor—Mrs. Sigourney's last and best.
Letters to young Ladies; by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
Examples of the 18th and 19th Centuries; by same.
Facts and Fictions, Stories; by Mrs. Maria Child.
Letters from New York, 2 " "
Autumnal Leaves, " "
A Woman's Thoughts About Women, a book highly recommended to you in Dr. Hall's Journal of Heath.
The Footsteps of Messiah; by Rev. Wm. Leash.
Ministering Children, a rare book for the young.

Feb. 10, 1859.

CANDLES—CANDLES.

100 BOXES ADAMANTINE; 10 do. Sperm. For sale by

Feb. 7. E. H. GREENE.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

NOTE.—It should be understood that the following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally, and not the exact rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 25	@	1 90
New	0 00	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	12	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10½	@	11½
strict mid'g	11	@	11½
good mid'g	00	@	11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	80	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	15	@	16
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl., Mullets	6 00	@	7 00
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family	6 00	@	6 25
Superfine	0 00	@	5 75
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel, Corn	70	@	72
Oats	48	@	50
Pease, Cow	70	@	75
Do. B. Eye	0 00	@	90
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 20
do. white	0 00	@	1 35
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean, ℔ lb.			3½@ 3½
HIDES, ℔ lb., Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	0
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern	1 10	@	1 15
N. River	00	@	95
IRON, ℔ lb. English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90 00	@95	00	
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	75	@	80
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Fi'r Boards	0 00	@13	00
Wide do	0 00	@ 9	00
Scantling	0 00	@ 7	00
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@16	00
planed	18 00	@19	00
clear	25 00	@30	00
Wide boards	14 00	@15	00
Scantling	12 00	@15	00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@13	00
re-sawed	0 00	@15	00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds	25	@	26
do. Bbls.	30	@	32
N. Orleans	42	@	45
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic) Whiskey	30	@	40
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., Virgin	0 00	@	2 85
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@	1 65
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	4 25
do. No. 1	1 75	@	2 25
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	46
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb., Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon. Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	1 20	@	1 35
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bushel	65	@	75
Irish, do.	00 00	@	00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	13½	@	14
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Hog round	12	@	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	10½	@	10¾
Shoulders	8½	@	8¾
N. C. Lard	12	@	12½
West'n do	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	10½	@	11
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	19 50	@20	00
Clear do	00 00	@19	00
Butt	16 00	@17	00
Beef, Mess	00 00	@16	00
do. Fulton Market	19 00	@20	00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	20	@	25
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	0 00	@	2 25
Mutton	0 00	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	20
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 00	@	75
do. fm store	85	@	95
fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	8¾	@	9
New Orleans	8¾	@	9½
Muscovado	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	10	@	10
Granulated	11¾	@	12
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 00	@	5 00
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@18	00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@20	00
Ash Head'g	8 50	@12	00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@	8 25
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 50
Rosin	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 65
Flour	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@5 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 50
Rosin	30	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 70
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size	0 00@0 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 60
Rosin	45	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 90
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00@6

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1859.

An Old Merchant Gone.

JOHN HATHAWAY, Esq., who died here yesterday morning, was, we believe, the oldest merchant doing business in Wilmington, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in this place for over forty years. He was a native of Fall River, Massachusetts, about sixty-eight years of age, and had spent the larger portion of an active business life in Wilmington, without making an enemy or cherishing an enmity. His honesty and uprightness of character rendered him the object of universal regard and esteem.

We understand that, by general consent, the stores will be closed this afternoon, and the commission merchants will attend the funeral in a body, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

The Revenue and Expenditures.

Secretary Cobb concurs with the President in regarding as absolutely necessary some modification of the Tariff, in order that receipts into the United States Treasury may be so increased as to balance expenditures, without a resort to new loans and increased debt. The Secretary, however, differs from the President in warmly adhering to the *ad valorem* system of assessing duties, and also to the principle of revenue irrespective of protection.

There is no denying the fact that our National Legislatures, and of course our national politics, which find their expression in the halls of national legislation, are drifting away far from, and nearly out of sight of, the old land-marks, and where things are to stop, is far more than any one can pretend to say. Our public expenditures have *necessarily* increased largely, but they have *unnecessarily* increased still more largely. It is useless to lay the blame exclusively or mainly upon the executive. It is very seldom indeed—never, of late, that Congress does not far exceed the estimates of the departments, by requiring things to be done or expenditures to be made, not contemplated by such estimates nor required by the real wants of the country. Look at the Pension Bills, the Homestead Bills, the Pacific Railroad Bills, the Agricultural Bills now before Congress, and really commanding majorities in both houses, and only defeated, if defeated at all, by quarrels among their supporters, each section being anxious to grasp the largest amount of the spoils. Really we don't see what the General Government has got to do with giving away lands, homesteads, to this man or that, any more than giving coats and hats to the other man, nor what the difference in principle can be between making donations to endow agricultural colleges at the centres of the States, and giving money to endow law schools or commercial academies at other points. Once upon a time, we thought the General Government was the mere creature of the States—or under the most ultra construction, of the people of the States—their instrument and agent to do certain things that required a common agent for their doing; but now we hear altogether a different story. The people are to be the dependents of their mere federal agency, which agency is to spend the general patrimony in donations, and patronizingly foster its masters and creators—to build railroads—to sustain steamship lines—to grant pensions where none were asked, except through those who make it a joint stock business. There is no use in talking about retrenchment. The Departments may try to retrench, but now, no Congress pays any attention to executive recommendations no matter how wise or patriotic. Too many men are waiting in both houses for a chance themselves, and faction, never wanting in professions or excuses, seeks occasion for quarrel and avoids all chance for harmony unless based upon its own aggrandisement.

Rome was not built in a day, nor was any other great capital. Augustus, in the seventh or eighth century after the founding of the city, found it brick and left it marble—that is, he built a good many marble piles.—But the Capitol and the Patent Office, and the Treasury building at Washington City have swelled into marble mountains in the sixth decade of Washington existence, and aqueducts are planned on a scale that Rome or Carthage might have envied, while the temples of Plutus, commonly called custom houses, have arisen, even at minor ports, in a style of gorgeous beauty, like unto Venus rising from the sea, only they have generally risen from the mud, as witness New Orleans and Charleston, where elaborate carving and ponderous arches alike sink into the slimey ooze, having fulfilled their destiny by enriching contractors.

Now, reflecting men have come to one or two conclusions, and one of these is, that no reliable system of national finance ever has been or ever can be founded exclusively upon a duty on imports. One of the great objects of the States in agreeing to enter into the Constitutional federation was to secure a joint organization able to provide for the common defence. The war of 1812 showed conclusively the inadequacy of our federal revenue system for giving effect to this great end aimed at in the established of a federal authority, for the failure of federal revenues was coincident with the entrance upon a war undertaken on general account, for purposes of general defence. It would be so again. A war with a naval power would paralyze our federal finances, as a commercial revulsion does even in the midst of profound peace.

A GOOD MOVE.—"A bill to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will and testament" has been before our State senate this week. We really think it ought to pass both Houses and become a law—it most probably will. Mr. Ashe explained the cause which prompted the introduction of the bill. A man had died and left a large number of slaves, to be free when they had earned money enough to carry them out of the State. They had been hired out to raise this money; and, while so hired out, they had, by declaring themselves free, corrupted the negroes with whom they were associated.—Mr. Cherry coincided with Mr. Ashe. The evil referred to had been very severely felt in his county. He had very little faith in a man who would work slaves all his life and get all the benefit from them he could and then liberate them at his death. Other Senators spoke on the bill, some difference of opinion existing in regard to details, but all feeling and acknowledging the evil effects of the course against which the bill is intended to guard. The prominent instance referred to by Mr. Ashe is very well known to the citizens of this district—no doubt its effects in an adjoining county were highly injurious. This we say without any wish to reflect upon the memory of a distinguished gentleman, some years dead.

Before the meeting of the Legislature we took occasion to refer to instances of this kind, in the hope that some corrective might be employed. We go against adding one to the free negroes in the State, or sending one slave to Liberia, which said place is a humbug.

OUR TABLE.—We find Peterson's for February and March, apparently good numbers. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bro.'s, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and for sale at the bookstores generally.

Also from the same publishers, through Messrs. Merrell & Pierce, we have "Rose Warrington, or the Daguerreotype Miniature," by A. H. J. Duganne. It appears to be a novel of which the scenes are mainly in New York and Philadelphia. Price 25 cents.

Also from the same, "A House to Let," a Christmas and New Year's Story in six chapters. By Charles Dickens. Price 25 cents.

☞ "De Sauty has gone home," so a Boston paper says. We are glad to hear it, for it gives us the assurance that there is a De Sauty—that De Sauty "still lives"—that De Sauty has a home and that he has gone there. "'All right!'—De Sauty."

Italy.

The ancient seat of empire and the present centre of Catholic unity to the most numerous of all Christian denominations, Italy, although cut up, subdivided, powerless and prostrate, has always exerted an influence in the affairs of the world far more than commensurate to her apparent weight in the scale of nations, since she has really had no independent nationality for something like fourteen centuries. The Lombard, the Goth, the Vandal, the Frank and the Norman, have torn up the old boot and parcelled it out among themselves; her once free cities are free and prosperous no more, and the sceptre of commerce which Venice, Genoa or Florence once wielded, has passed away forever. Still, the genius of Italy, the power of the old Pelasgic race, will re-assert itself, and rule the world of statecraft equally with that of art, and impress itself indellibly upon the records of nations by the acts of men like Napoleon, Pozzi di Borgo, and others of an age which has passed away, but has left another Napoleon to vindicate the fame of the imperial Corsican.

From the earliest days, the incursions of the Gauls were the terror of Italy, until the Gauls and Romans became alike submerged in the deluge of Northern Barbarians of the Scandanavian or Teutonic races, and since that time it has been the battle-ground between the aspiring rulers of France and Germany. The House of Austria, as successor to the defunct Empire of Germany, exerts an influence and holds possessions in Italy derived from Charlemange, whose imperial title and claims passed, on the severance of his dominions, to the German branch. The Austrian Power and possessions in Italy arise from no new or late conquest—they date back to a period prior to the Norman invasion of England.

Since then, it would seem as though the Frankish and German members of the new Roman Empire of the west have been constantly contending for supremacy in that country from which the title of Empire was derived, the Germans always calling their imperial organization "The Holy Roman Empire." Charles the Fifth of Germany, and Francis the First, of France, there fought their fight, until the chivalrous Gallic monarch found himself a prisoner, bereft of all but honor. There the first Napoleon made his brightest mark, and there the second Napoleon fixes his wishful glances. His garrison occupies the Eternal City—his troops are concentrated not far from Toulon, where transports have been assembled—everything is in readiness, *but*—England says *no*—Prussia says *no*—the German States, with an army of 300,000 men, say *no*, and Louis Napoleon pauses in his career, without at all abandoning his intention to strike a blow at the Italian possessions of Austria, at the earliest safe opportunity.

Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Charter Secured.

The Cheraw "Gazette" announces with considerable appearance of exultation, the fact that the necessary steps have been taken to secure the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company.

The bill granting this charter was passed by the N. C. Legislature of 1856-'7, and required that a certain amount of capital stock should be subscribed and the Company organized before the adjournment of the Legislature of 1858-'9, otherwise the charter would be lost. The stock has been subscribed, which was as easy as writing, since the amount to be paid in is merely nominal. The chartering of a road from the Coalfields to Raleigh, which, with this Cheraw affair, will make something very much like the old Metropolitan Route, may impart some commercial vitality to the project, otherwise its charter may be secured an hundred times without its being built once. As for carrying coal to Charleston, over two hundred miles, by Railroad, that won't pay and therefore will not be done.

Broom Factory.

Mr William Tilley, a blind young man who was educated and learned his trade at the State Institute at Raleigh, has commenced the manufacture of Brooms in this, his native place. He has presented us with a specimen of his work, and from appearance we have no hesitation in assuring those who are in want of a good article of Brooms that Mr. Tilley can supply them, at least, so far as quality is concerned. We would advise our friends in want of a good broom, to give him a trial. He is a worthy subject of patronage, and being a native of the place, afflicted as he is, he deserves the patronage of the community. We think his work, from what we have seen, is far superior to the imported article, and once the quality is known the main difficulty in the way will be to supply the demand.

A RICH CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Prescott Hinds died recently in Philadelphia, leaving an estate valued at over a millon of dollars to his heirs, as every sensible man would do. The idea of grasping after every dollar during life and in death leaving the fruits of avarice to be a fund of corruption under the name charity is all wrong.

☞ D. K. McRae, Esq., we see from a notice in the *Progress*, has located in Newbern, N. C., for the practice of his profession—the law. This puts to rest the rumor of his intended removal to Tennessee. Mr. McRae is an orator by nature, and one of the best pleaders in the State or out of it.

☞ George W. Pollock, Esqr., our worthy assistant post master at this place, we are pleased to learn, has been appointed Route (Mail) Agent between Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va.

☞ The *Standard* says:—"The general impression is, that the Legislature will get through with the public business and adjourn *sine die*, by the 15th instant."

☞ The Adams Express Company have paid over to the owners the $40,000 stolen from them on the 29th ult.

Davenport of the Edenton Express has gone and done it—taken unto himself a wife. We wish him much happiness.

MAGNOLIA, Feb. 3, 1859.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE: The following is the vote polled in the town of Magnolia for Commissioners:

Dr. Milton K. Devane received		27	votes.
H. Hollingsworth received		23	"
S. J. Barden	"	25	"
E. Vail	"	20	"
Dr. C. H. Harris	"	19	"
B. V. Carroll	"	17	"
J. B. Monk for Mayor		12	"

There were 32 votes cast in the election.

☞ The Petersburg *Express* thus speaks of the Rev. Mr. Curtis, who was a passenger on board the Steamer *North Carolina* at the time she was burned on her passage from Baltimore to Portsmouth, on the 29th ult:

"The Rev. Dr. Curtis, D. D., who was one of the unfortunate victims to this melancholy catastrophe, left acquaintances in this city, who refer to him in the most commendable terms. He is represented as having been a gentleman of deep piety, exalted talents, great kindness of heart, and an ornament of the denomination to which he was attached. He was reputed to be one of the most accomplished Botanists in America, and contributed largely to the recent work on Botany, compiled by Gray. He was Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Hillsborough, North Carolina, for many years, but subsequently, and up to the period of his death, had charge of the Episcopal Church at Chester, South Carolina. It will be seen that the surviving passengers have tendered the family of deceased the usual consolatory resolutions, in this their hour of deep distress."

CRINOLINE TOLLED.—At the toll gate between St. Anthony's and Pity-me, near Newcastle, England, the other day, a fair landlady, extensively hooped, was brought to a stand, being unable to force her way through the turnstile. Though used to stand at the bar she was not disposed to be detained on this occasion, and demanded to have the gate opened, upon which the toll keeper told her that if she had the gate opened she must pay 2d., the same as horses. We believe, however, his gallantry eventually prevailed and the fair cavalcade moved on.

Kelso Mail.

North Carolina Legislature.

[Reported expressly for the Journal.]

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2d, 1859.

SENATE.

No bills of importance introduced to-day.

Several unimportant bills were forwarded a stage.

The bill relative to the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement was amended in the following particulars: Limiting the calls of the Governor on the treasury, to carry on the work by Commissioners, to $100,000 per annum; limiting the capital to the present sum of the charter; limiting the Governor's bid in case of a purchase by the State, to $600,000; and limiting the time for which the Governor shall draw upon the treasury, in case it should be resolved to continue the improvement under the Commissioners, to two years, unless authorized farther by subsequent legislation.

The bill as thus amended was then rejected by 26 to 17.

The bill to establish the Bank of Lexington, passed its 3d reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury, passed its second reading 27 to 12.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina was under discussion, on its third reading, up to the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 o'clock.

The bill to charter the Bank of North Carolina was discussed, and amended in very many particulars, up to the hour of adjournment, when it was rejected by a vote of 25 to 20.

The Senate has been in Committee of the Whole on new bills relative to the Deep River and Cape Fear Improvement. Set again at 3 o'clock.

Something will probably be done.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

To-day, Mr. Purdie introduced a bill for the better regulation of the town of Elizabeth.

The consideration of the Insane Asylum bill was continued. Motions to lessen the appropriation and for other purposes were all rejected, and the bill passed its 2d reading by a very large majority. The rules were suspended and it then passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Railroad was then taken up. Several amendments by the friends of the bill were adopted. A large number were introduced and rejected. Mr. Morehead spoke against it. Messrs. Smith, Meares, Waters and Costner for it. Mr. Morehead argued that produce when it reached Charlotte would take down the S. C. Railroad to Charleston, instead of going to Wilmington. Mr. Meares told him that no people had a keener eye to their interests than the people of Wilmington, that there would not be the least danger of a single dollar's worth of produce going to South Carolina after giving Wilmington such an advantage in distance as she would have.

Mr. Fleming had the floor against the bill when the House took a recess.

At the night session Mr. Fleming continued his speech—the question being on an amendment to strike out the branching privilege. Mr. F. was particularly opposed to the connection at Newton. Mr. Dargan spoke against the amendment. Mr. Meares spoke with much force for the branching privilege and against the amendment. He alluded with eloquence to the enterprise of the people of Wilmington and their public spirit. The amendment was rejected and the bill passed its 2d reading by a large majority. It was immediately taken upon its 3d reading, but the House adjourned pending a vote. Mr. Morehead made a speech against the branching privilege.

P. S. Feb. 3.—Wilmington & Rutherfordton Rail Road bill passed by yeas 74, nays 35.

Particulars to-morrow.

RALEIGH, THURSDAY, Feb. 3d, 1859.

SENATE.

The Senate was in committee of the whole during the entire day on the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company. Ultimately the committee adopted the bill rejected on the previous day. When the Senate resumed, this report was presented, and the vote on the rejected bill was reconsidered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House to-day, Mr. McKay introduced a bill concerning the endorsed bonds of the Deep River Navigation Company.

Mr. Ferebee, a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Railroad concerning the scaling of stock.

Resolutions to adjourn on the 15th inst., and on the 8th, were laid on the table.

The consideration of the Wilmington and Rutherford Road was continued. An amendment striking out the restrictions as to freights for a longer or shorter distance. An amendment was introduced to strike out that that section in the charter which allows the Road to connect with the Western Extension at Newton. Messrs. Fleming and T. R. Caldwell spoke for it. It was rejected. The bill then passed its 3d reading, by yeas 74, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Badham, Baird, Barbee, Baxter, Benbury, Blount, Bridgers, Bryan, of Craven, Bryan, of New Hanover, Bryson, Bullock, Caldwell, of Burke, Chambers, Costner, Cox, of Jones, Dancy, Dargan, Dickson, Dockery, Drake, Faison, Faribault, Fleming, Foy, Gardner, Gentry, Green, of Franklin, Hall, of Rowan, Hall, of Warren, Hargrove, Harrington, Henry, Hill, of Stokes, Higgins, Hutchins, Jones, of Orange, Kirby, Leak, Leffers, Love, Lyon, McKay, Meares, Moore, of Chatham, Moore, of Martin, Moore, of New Hanover, Newby, Norman, Norwood, Outlaw, Pritchard, Purdie, Ransom, Reagan, Ripley, Roney, Scales, Shaw, Sherrill, Smallwood, Smith, Sparrow, Speight, Stanford, Stephens, Waddill, Walker, Wallace, Ward, Waters, Watson, Wilson, Williams, Woodfin.

NAYS—Messrs. Burns, Burke, Caldwell, of Guilford, Clarp, Cox, of Pitt, Craven, Dula, Eller, Fagg, Ferebee, Gaither, of Davie, Gaither, of Iredell, Jones, of Craven, McCotter, Martin, Morehead, Morgan, Sanders, Simonton, Speer, Tomlinson, Thompson, Thornburg, Walser, Windley.

The bill to amend the charter of the Western Extension was then taken up and discussed for a short time. Rejected—yeas 39, nays 53.

A bill to exempt one negro from execution, was indefinitely postponed. A bill to consolidate the Western N. C., the N. C., and N. C. & Atlantic Railroads was served in the same way. Also, a bill more effectually to prevent trading with slaves.

A bill to incorporate the town of Lillington, passed its 2d and 3d readings. Also, a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Steam Navigation Company. Also, bills to incorporate Savings Banks in Hillsboro' and Raleigh. Also, a bill to prevent the adulteration of liquors.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Wilmington was taken up. Mr. Bryan, of New Hanover, explained the bill.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, an amendment that after closing books they shall not open again. Carried. Mr. Scales, an amendment that whenever it suspends, the Bank shall pay over to the State 3 per cent. on its profits. Rejected.

To-night the consideration of the bill was continued. An amendment by Mr. Bryan, to allow them to issue two and three dollar bills was rejected. Mr. Bridgers, an amendment that all bills over $5 shall be a multiple of $10. Adopted.—Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, an amendment, that in case of suspension, the Bank shall forfeit all profits accruing during the time of suspension. Mr. Fleming, an amendment to amend that—pay 3 per cent. on capital stock. Mr. Morehead and others opposed these amendments, and spoke for the bill.—Both rejected. Another amendment, that all notes discounted during suspension, shall not be collectable at law. Rejected. Bill passed—yeas 98, nays 4.

A bill to revive charter of Beaufort Harbor and Coalfields Road passed its 3d reading.

RALEIGH, Friday, Feb. 4, 1859.

SENATE.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the State occupied the whole of to-day. The House bill introduced by Mr. Ransom, was ultimately substituted. The Senate adjourned without final action.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To-day, the bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Road was reconsidered and made the special order for Monday next.

The bill to incorporate the Medical Society was discussed at length, and passed by yeas 68, nays 35.

A large number of private bills were passed their 3d reading. A bill concerning auctioneers, and

A bill to incorporate the University Railroad Company, were the only bills acted upon of the slightest interest to your section of the State.

A bill to incorporate the Old Topsail Steam Navigation Company passed its 2d reading.

Also, a bill to amend the ship lien law.

At night, the bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear was under discussion. On motion of Mr. Bridgers, an amendment was adopted that all notes above $5 shall be a multiple of $10. The bill passed.

The rest of the session was taken up in discussing a bill to prevent emancipation of slaves by will or testament. After many attempts to amend and dispose of by laying on the table, and indefinitely postponing, the bill was finally rejected. House then adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Journal.]

FAYETTEVILLE, 2d Feb'y., 1859.

EDITORS JOURNAL: "FORTY-FOUR" is the lucky number! The "Journal" of yesterday brings the cheering news to Fayetteville, of the passage of the Coalfields Railroad bill by three majority. Although we have a rainy day for it, nevertheless are the people rejoicing *silently*, and patiently waiting to hear if the bill will be reconsidered. The Locomotive left this morning with flying colors—a flag at the "*mast-head*," bearing upon it "FORTY-FOUR TO FORTY-ONE."

The citizens of Wilmington may well rejoice likewise, for are not the interests of the one the interests of the other? Is not Fayetteville a tributary to Wilmington, and does not Wilmington reciprocate? That there is a feeling in your town at all inimical to the interest of this, I, for one, could never discover. It has often occurred to me, that the "Observer," in its over-worked zeal for the good of Fayetteville, has gone a *step too far* in its dislike for Wilmington; thereby keeping up a feeling of prejudice among its leaders here against the place, without a proper show of reason in the case. If the Bill just passed, *stays past*, we may look for a better feeling—the "Observer" will "love its neighbor" more, and instead of the feeling it has been wont to engender towards you, there will be a greater show of amiability. Let us hope such may be the case.

The river at this point rose, on Saturday last, forty feet! A large quantity of lumber on the bank went down with the flood, and the dam just above the bridge presented no evidence of its existence.

I find the terminus of the Coalfields Railroad is *in* the Cape Fear. This was necessary in order that the locomotives, &c., for the Road can be received from the boats. Twelve miles of the Road are in fine order. The steam whistle sends its shrill notes through the woods north of the town morning and evening—the trains going out and returning every work day. The Road as constructed is certainly creditable to the builder. I never have seen a better track anywhere.

Well, let us all "rejoice and be exceeding glad" that the good old town of Fayetteville has at last reached what she has long asked for and justly deserves.

Yours, &c.,

UP-COUNTRY.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent estimate the product of the cane crop for 1858 at 350,000 hogsheads of sugar and 450,000 barrels of molasses, valued at $22,000,000.

Three Days Later from the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 19th ult., three days later than brought by the last mail, arrived here this evening, having been twenty-three days on the road, including a detention of 22 hours. The following items of news are furnished:

Paul C. Shore was killed in Santa Clara county, by Thomas Seals, on the 6th inst. The occurrence created a great excitement among the inhabitants, who threatened Lynch law. The military had to be called out to protect the prisoner, who was then safely conveyed to the jail at San Jose.

Rumors prevailed at San Francisco that three hundred prisoners confined in the State penitentiary had been accidently poisoned by the use of some chemical mixed in the flour used. There is doubtless some truth in the rumor, but it may be greatly exaggerated. When the mail left no authentic report of the affair had been obtained.

The sloop of war Vandalia had left for Guaymas to relieve the St. Marys.

The Probate Judge of Carson Valley had published a card, declaring it to be his intention to perform his duties without the fear or favor of any man. A collision between him and the anti-Mormons was regarded as inevitable.

Gen. Kibbe was still prosecuting the war against the Indians of the North, and with great success. A number of Indians had been killed, and over two hundred taken prisoners.

Later from Hayti.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Later advices from Hayti state that Geffard's force is estimated at eighteen thousand men. All of the Northern part of the island is reported to have declared in his favor. It is feared that the mountaineers would attack Aux Cayes. Many desertions from Soulouque have taken place.

Advance in Sugars.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—There is an increased demand for sugar in this market, and the inquiry on western account is large. Prices are up ¼ cent, and fully fair is now quoted at 6 1-2 a 6⅝ cents.

Escape of an Outlaw.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 2.—The outlaw Brown has escaped from the authorities, and is believed to have gone to Nebraska. A party has gone in pursuit.

Refuses a Nomination.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 4.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written letters from Washington to his friends here, positively refusing a renomination for Congress.

Utah Judiciary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Republican publishes a letter from Salt Lake, in which it is stated that the federal judges will return in the spring, satisfied that all efforts to enforce the law are useless.

From Salt Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.—The Salt Lake mail of the 15th ult. has arrived, having reached St. Joseph's six days ahead of the contract time. The district court had adjourned, but the legislature was still in session. Major Cerpenning, the contractor for the Salt Lake and Placerville mail route, arrived in seventeen days from Salt Lake. He expects to reach Washington City within nineteen days from the Pacific.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

We learn from the Hillsboro' *Recorder* that the above Institution was opened in that town on the 12th inst., under the superintendence of Col. C. C. Tew, assisted by three other officers. The number of Cadets already entered is thirty-two, fifteen of whom are from South Carolina. This fact shows that the people of South Carolina, where Col. Tew is best known, know how to appreciate his qualifications as an instructor of youth. "To the three officers now attached to the Academy, (says the *Recorder*,) we understand that a fourth is to be added on the 1st of May, and others at the beginning of next year. The nature of the Institution, which is, we believe, the first strict Military Academy ever established in the State, the experience of the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, who was for twelve years an officer of the South Carolina Military Academies, and the judicious selection of the corps of Instructors, present, in our opinion, strong claims to public confidence and support."—*Raleigh Register.*

MISTAKE.—Rev. A. M. Curtis, who was lost on the steamer North Carolina, was a Baptist, not Episcopal clergyman, as has been stated. The Baltimore *Patriot* says of him:

He was at one time connected with the publication of the "Eclectic Review," in London, and a reporter of the debates in the British Parliament. About 20 years since he removed to this country, became pastor of the Baptist church, in Bangor, Maine. Subsequently he took charge of the Wentworth street Baptist church, in Charleston, S. C. At the time of his decease he was Principal of a Female Seminary at Chester, in the northern part of South Carolina. Dr. Curtis was eminent for ability, both as a writer and preacher, and commanded large influence in every community in which he lived. He has been released from his labors at a ripe age, (in his 78th year,) to receive the reward of the just.

Increased Activity—Revived Credits.

The Spring business thus far progresses fairly, and its early promise is well supported as far as demand and prices go. In many description of goods there is quite a speculative demand, which caused an advance, but in all probability not greater than the prospects of trade warrant, since the occupations, of the commercial and manufacturing districts are reviving with great vigor. The improved profits from these sources to the mass of consumers react with much force upon the city demand for goods. There is every element of a large demand for goods, except from the North-West, where land speculations have absorbed means, railroad gambling destroyed credit, and low prices for produce disappointed industry. In all other regions prosperity seems to be gradually developed. The mining regions are well occupied. The South enjoys unusually large crops at good prices, and, these are improving the prospects of the shipping interest, which never had so much cotton to carry as offers this year. Every branch of manufacturing is in full blast, and every resulting retail channel of employment is well fostered. At the same moment all these interests enjoy cheap food and fuel, a circumstance which not only lessens the cost of production, but actually enhances the profits of labor, leaving a larger proportion of wages to be bestowed upon clothing, of which the economies of the last year make the wants more extensive. There is, therefore, every prospect that the coming year will be one of more active city and "near-by" trade than in any year since the Crystal Palace year. Since that unusual excitement the balance has been in favor of the country trade, since they sold their produce dear, favoring food producers at the expense of food consumers—a state of affairs that was exaggerated by the disposition to send money into the country for lands and railroads, rather than to keep it in the employment of the usual productive arts at home. The reaction now gives the city profits at the expense of the country. Richer goods are more in demand, and the payments more prompt.—There is, however, a disposition already developed to return to the long credits that were so rigorously foresworn last year, when the lesson of the panic, in the vortex of which we already begin to move.

U. S. Economist.

Government Finances.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1859.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $395,588 86—for Customs, $171,000—on account of Loan, $117,000, Payments, $243,922 97; Balance, $8,144,616 52. The Customs receipts continue to be large.

The business of the Clearing-House was $18,315,678.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week,	1858.	1859.
Entered at the port	$1,611,626	$3,7 0,149
Thrown on market	1,953,907	3,794,838
Since Jan. 1.		
Entered at the port	$4,477.772	$14,386,756
Thrown on market	5,662,939	14,781,283

The Imports of Dry Goods continue very large, and are thus far in 1859 nearly three times as great as in 1858, and fully up to the enormous imports of 1857.—We are commencing to accumulate the same volume of debt to Europe which produced the crisis of 1857.

There were sales yesterday of 4½ per cent. Treasury Note for Custom House purposes at 12¼ to 20c. per $100 discount. The Government Loan is dull at 102⅜. Some $600,000 of the bonds were received to-day. The entire issue thus far is three millions.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Mr. Biot, a learned Frenchman, gives the following scientific view of the immortality of man:—"You do not die—you only change your state of aggregation.—It is true, your nitrogen, your hydrogen, and your carbonate aquatics; they are distributed through the atmosphere, pervade plants and animals, or are absorbed by the earth; but all these principles you continue to exist; the only difference is, that you find yourself reduced to a more simple expression."

☞ A report has been made by a committee of deputies, stating the total debt of Spain to be 14,000,000,000 reals—about $140,000,000. An extraordinary budget apart from the general supplies, is proposed for the year, equivalent to $20,000,000.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.—We announced yesterday, the death of this eminent man. The Boston Herald thus briefly sketches his history:

Mr. Prescott was born in Salem, in 1790, and was a grandson of Col. Prescott, who commanded the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill. His family moved to this city when he was twelve years old, and in 1811 he entered Harvard College, and graduated there in 1814, with an intention to devote himself to the law. Shortly after leaving college, an accident deprived him of the sight of one of his eyes. The other soon became so much weakened by the increased labor thrown upon it that he was obliged to give up his professional studies. He visited Europe to obtain the aid of celebrated occulists, and partially recovered the use of his single eye. It was then that he resolved to devote himself to historical researches, and he spent ten years in preparing himself. His first work was "Ferdinand and Isabella," which appeared in 1838, and was published simultaneously in Boston and London.

This work was received with unhesitating applause on both sides of the Atlantic, and has since passed thro' several editions, and has been translated into German, Italian, French and Spanish. His next work, the "Conquest of Mexico," was published in 1843, and this was followed, in 1847, by his "Conquest of Peru."—These works were received with honors even more brilliant than the first, and the historian was elected a member of the French Institute, having previously been admitted to several of the distinguished academies of Europe. Mr. Prescott subsequently published a volume of his miscellanies, consisting of his reviews, essays, &c.—The first two volumes of his "History of Phillip II.," appeared in 1855, since which he has been engaged upon Robertson's History of Charles the Fifth.

At the time of his death he was in his sixty-third year. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, who, we believe, is the wife of Dr. Francis Wyman.

ORGANIZED RAILROAD OBSTRUCTORS.—Robert W. Ulmer and Daniel Hubbard, are on trial at Vienna, Indiana, for placing obstructions on the Jeffersonville Rail Road. The Louisville Courier says that Ulmer confessed that he has been engaged in this way for the last four years, and that he placed four cross ties on the road early on Saturday night last, in such a manner that if the train had struck it, it would have torn every car to pieces, and killed every passenger and employee on the train.

The other man, Daniel Hubbard, was caught placing a stick of wood on the road, for the purpose of selling ginger cakes and whiskey to the passengers who might be detained by the accident, which he had evidently done before, for the same purpose, (he being depot keeper at Vienna.) Hubbard discovered at the time he was putting the stick on that two men were watching him, and that prevented his foul design. Hubbard's object was to have the mail robbed at the same time.

A constitution and by-laws, regulating the association, and to which their names were appended, was found among their effects, and introduced as testimony against them. According to that counterfeiting, stealing, &c., were virtues, and the crime of perjury with its members a bounden duty. Before joining, each member was compelled to take the following oath:—"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of the Great Jehovah, that I will never divulge any of the secrets of this order, under penalty of instant DEATH."

Postage on Exchanges.

Mr. English has introduced into the House of Representatives a bill to amend the postage law in relation to the circulation of newspapers and periodicals. It proposes to require the payment of postage on all that class of mail matter known as exchanges, which, by the provisions of this bill, the publishers receiving them will be required to pay, at the same rate as regular subscribers. This is an important matter, and threatens a serious change in the old and time-sanctioned custom of free exchanges. The bill was referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, by a vote of 68 to 56. This is a very proper reference since it is emphatically a matter in which the whole Union is particularly interested. A tax of postage upon periodical exchanges would seriously affect the newspaper interest throughout the country.—*Petersburg Express.*

The ridings of the Judges of the Superior Courts this Spring will be as follows, viz:

First circuit		(Edenton,)	Saunders.
2d	"	(Newbern,)	Shepherd.
3d	"	(Raleigh,)	Dick.
4th	"	(Hillsboro',)	Caldwell.
5th	"	(Wilmington,)	Heath.
6th	"	(Salisbury,)	Bailey.
7th	"	(Morganton,)	Manly.

Standard.

☞ The total loss by the burning of the steamer North Carolina is about $131,000, on which there was an insurance (on the boat) of $80,000. The loss of Adams' Express Company is $2,000; Dr. Troup, $2,000; freight $5,000; money and effects of passengers $1,000; captain and officers $1,000.

☞ A "land locomotive" successfully traversed the streets of Dayton, Ohio, recently. It is designed for draught on the farm in ploughing and threshing and other labor, and for use on the highways.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of case,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

NURSERY SHEETINGS. For sale by
Feb. 5. J. S. WILLIAMS.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. Mouslin de Laine, Merinos, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Tamise Cloth, Bombazines, DeBege, Canton Cloth, Mohair, Prints and Silks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 5, 1859.

BLACK THIBET WOOL & CANTON CRIP'D SHAWLS. For Sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 5, 1859.

JUST OPENED.

AT THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, a handsome assortment of *SILK and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS*, of every description and quality, to which we would call attention. Our assortment of very fine goods comprises all the new improvements in the trade.

CHAS. D. MYERS,
Feb. 7, 1859. 34 Market st.

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLA.

PATENT GUTTA PERCHA. The largest, finest and handsomest Umbrella ever sold. A new and complete assortment, just received at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market st.

CHAS. D. MYERS.
February 2, 1859.

GREEN, WHITE, YELLOW, BLUE & RED FLANNEL. For sale by J. S.